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a program for saving sight.

1971 Annual Report

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R P B

Hidden portions of the outer chamber of the eye are revealed through the ophthalmologist's gonioprism.
RPB Grantee—University of Chicago

"What has been lacking in philanthropy is an analytical point of view which sees not just the effects of blindness, but the unlimited opportunities to prevent loss of sight—through research. RPB is providing that new perspective."

Jules Stein, Chairman, Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc.

Through the centuries, man has lived hopelessly with the threat of blindness. Such absence of hope is now a thing of the past. With each year, new scientific knowledge increases the ability of the physician to diagnose, treat and control diseases of the eye. The mysteries of the entire visual process are being unravelled; the complex pathways through which light waves are carried to the brain are being explored. **Prevention** of cataract, glaucoma, retinal disease and other blinding conditions is no longer an idle dream, but a practical objective of the ophthalmologist and his fellow scientists in eye research.

Traditional philanthropy in the field of "blindness" has long been centered upon the tragic aftermath of blinding disease. Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc. (RPB) has introduced a more hopeful concept—a concept overlooked in the great need to care for sightless millions throughout the world. RPB's goal: To prevent blindness before it happens; to utilize the unprecedented opportunities that now exist for saving sight by building a nationwide program of intensified and accelerated eye research.

This is a report on the progress of the first full-scale voluntary movement to end the tragedy of blindness. RPB has set in motion a major scientific effort. It has injected new life into ophthalmology—the science that is at last being recognized as man's primary hope for preserving the blessing of sight.

Each year 350,000 **more** Americans learn for the first time that they are in danger of going blind. They are the nation's latest victims of serious visual disability. They join the millions still living who have seen the world grow dim. One out of every eight will live out their days with no effective vision.

Such statistics indicate the enormity and the immediacy of the blindness problem. They reveal the tragic penalty that will be exacted year after year by blinding diseases. At the same time, they provide a hopeful indication of the vast numbers who can be served through productive research.

95% of all blindness is the result of eye disease. In most cases the causes are presently unknown to science. These diseases will be eradicated only through scientific research.

Eye diseases disable people of all ages. More than ten percent of all hospital patients treated in the United States are eye patients. RPB funds support the development of advanced techniques for diagnosis and treatment to save eyes that otherwise would be blinded forever.

RPB Grantee—Columbia University

MEETING BASIC NEEDS

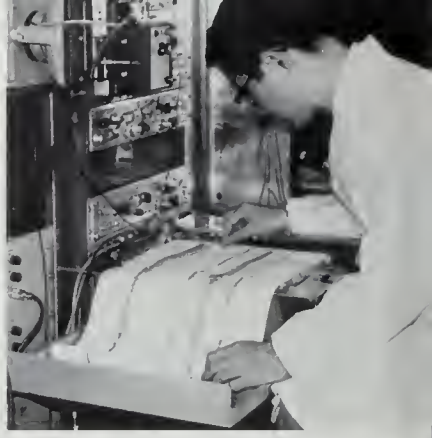
RPB is developing and finding support for the basic elements necessary for a productive research attack on blinding diseases.

Advances in the prevention of blindness depend upon the excellence of ongoing eye research at the departments of ophthalmology of the nation's medical schools. Their needs are logistical—money, manpower, laboratory facilities and equipment.

RPB's programs are designed to bring together all the disparate sources of scientific and lay energy to meet these needs. It merges private and public resources to create an efficient, economical and effective force that is saving the sight of countless thousands.

Diabetic retinopathy is studied intensively in a pool of 250 patients under controlled conditions to improve management of the most rapidly growing cause of blindness in the United States.

RPB Grantee—Stanford University



Living retinal tissue is sustained in a test tube through a new technique, permitting unprecedented observation of how these visual tissues react to a wide variety of normal and abnormal circumstances.

RPB Grantee—Washington University, St. Louis

Sharing new knowledge of the eye is essential to scientists and physicians who are working to preserve sight. RPB strengthens lines of scientific communication, sponsoring seminars in vision, aiding in the development of ophthalmic film libraries and texts. It provides effective support for active organizations such as the distinguished Association of University Professors of Ophthalmology. The result is better care for eye patients.

The electron microscope, magnifying single visual cells several hundred thousand times, has opened a new world of discovery for researchers who are tracing the ultimate causes of blinding diseases.

RPB Grantee—Johns Hopkins University

Nerve cell growth in tissues of the visual cortex is analyzed electronically in studies of how the visual pathways develop.

RPB Grantee—University of Washington, Seattle

RPB funds permit medical school departments of ophthalmology to place increasing emphasis on research. Here a new corneal transplant technique is perfected in the laboratory. It eventually will be used in patients threatened with blindness.

RPB Grantee—Baylor University

THE RPB PROGRAM FOR SAVING SIGHT

- Direct financial assistance to departments of ophthalmology at 46 medical institutions throughout the United States in the form of RPB Unrestricted Research Grants.

- The creation of modern eye research centers from coast to coast, stimulated by RPB's unique Laboratory Construction Program, which has channeled more than $17 million into the building of facilities for the study of eye diseases.

- The development of skilled manpower for careers in eye research, attracting talented investigators through RPB Research Professorships, Manpower Awards, special Scholars Awards and assistance to training programs of medical schools.

- The advancement of new techniques and concepts, including the design, development, production and purchase of advanced technical equipment which is expanding the capabilities of both the research scientist and the practicing eye physician.

- The dissemination of scientific knowledge resulting from vision research through RPB-supported seminars, professional meetings, training courses, publications and international exchanges, assuring the continuous flow of new information for the saving of sight.

- The development of important sources of eye research support, including the Federal government. RPB continues to present expert testimony before the Congress and otherwise inform legislators, resulting in increased Federal allocations to this critical area of health research.

Through its program, RPB has effectively brought to attention the gross inadequacies of the nation's research effort to prevent blindness. By the end of 1971 it had produced an extraordinary effect upon investigative ophthalmology and the practice of ophthalmology. Research projects that had once limped along at part-time speed, undermanned, underequipped and underfunded, at last found impetus under full-time direction by adequately-funded investigators. Talented young scientists, sensing the new interest in ophthalmology, were committing themselves to careers in eye research. Modern eye research laboratories were replacing the obsolete quarters in which many excellent ideas had withered and died for lack of space and practical opportunity for development. The eye itself—long neglected among the nation's health interests—was becoming a major focus of scientific attention, not only in terms of vision, but as a magnificent laboratory for the study of the vascular system and other living biological functions.

RPB's success is the result of leadership provided by a small group of intensely interested businessmen and philanthropists, working with the counsel of outstanding scientists and educators who form RPB's Scientific Advisory Panel. All are volunteers. The professional staff is among the smallest of all voluntary health organizations. Through personal contact with people and institutions directly involved in ophthalmic research and practice, RPB has been able to reach to the heart of research problems. It is solving those problems by meeting the basic needs of those in the laboratory and in practice whose knowledge and skill are ultimately responsible for the preservation of sight.

"...RPB deserves to be very proud of its pace-setting, model program and its enormous contributions to science, to students and ultimately to patients."

...from report of **RPB Grantee—Indiana University**

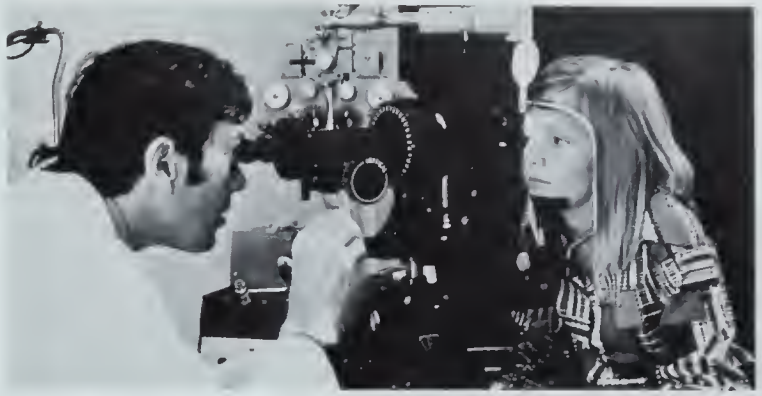
Glaucoma damage to the optic nerve head may be precisely measured early in the course of the disease through new topography technique, using aerial photography principles.

RPB Grantee—George Washington University

The laser beam, already an important tool of the ophthalmic surgeon, is under continuous development by ophthalmic scientists seeking new uses for its intense power.
RPB Grantee—Jefferson Medical College

Televised enlargement of a patient's eye is transmitted via closed circuit monitors for use in teaching and research of neuro-ophthalmology.
RPB Grantee—Harvard University

Soft contact lens, carefully fitted to the eye of a patient with severe corneal distortion, may offer optical correction while avoiding surgery due to intolerance of hard lens.
RPB Grantee—University of Florida



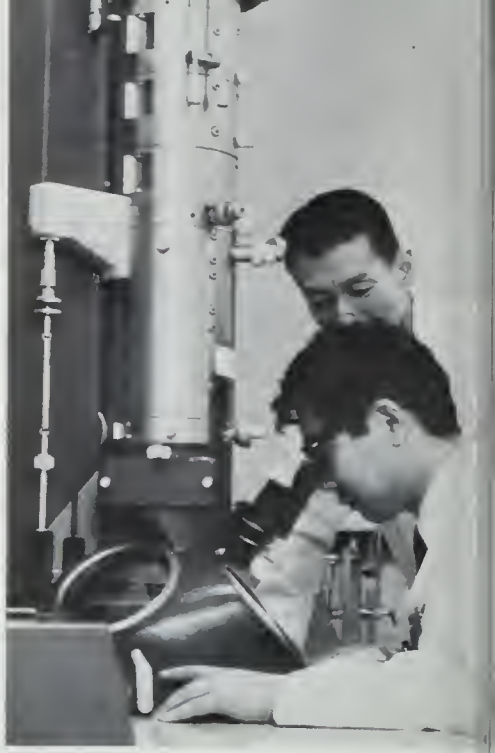
Enzyme activities within the eye and their function in relation to vision and disease offer a broad but extremely promising area of research into the causes and treatment of potentially blinding conditions.
RPB Grantee—University of Colorado

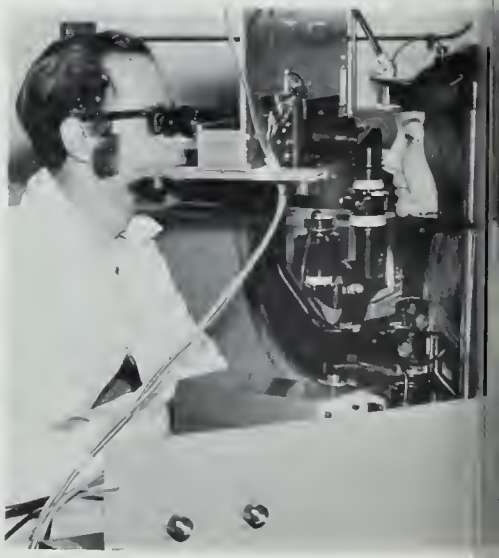
DISCOVERIES IN SIGHT

Increased support of eye research has stimulated the most intensive activity across the entire spectrum of sciences related to vision. Much of this energy is directed to the immediate clinical problems of potentially blinding diseases—the desperate needs of hundreds of thousands who cannot wait for the discovery of causes and preventives. It sparks the widening search for safer and more effective ways of dealing with eye problems through improved medical and surgical treatment; for better means of diagnosing eye diseases quickly, accurately and economically; for methods and devices that will improve vision for even the most seriously handicapped.

At the same time, basic understanding of the eye and its diseases is being expanded through the rapid advancement of studies aimed at ultimate preventives that will save millions from the threat of visual affliction.

Reports from the nation's eye research laboratories demonstrate the growing success of this accelerated activity.





Rubella virus, a major prenatal cause of blindness in infants, is studied for its effect on the synthesis of cell membranes. (top left)
RPB Grantee—University of Pennsylvania

A cause of retinal tumor (retinoblastoma) has been found in adenovirus type 12, offering hope for better management and possible cure for this type of cancer. (top right)
RPB Grantee—Retina Foundation

A new approach to glaucoma therapy is the promise of a recently discovered drug which, when injected into the eye, may markedly enhance the effect of traditional pressure-lowering medications. (bottom left)
RPB Grantee—Tulane University

Measurement of blood flow in the living eye is made possible by the newly developed Eye Oximeter, an important step in understanding the nature of macula degeneration and diabetic retinopathy, and in observing the effectiveness of attempted therapy of these conditions. (bottom right)
RPB Grantee—Boston University

Among the many encouraging advances now under development are these:

- A revolutionary surgical technique for removing diseased vitreous from within the globe of the eye—previously considered inoperable, or at best a very dangerous procedure.

- The hydrophilic or "soft" contact lens, used as a bandage in corneal disease and to treat the eye post-operatively with medication. Its potential as a substitute for ordinary glasses is being intensively explored.

- A method of keeping retinal tissue alive in a test tube, permitting documentation of changes in retinal cells and their function under a wide variety of disease conditions and therapy.

- The pin-pointing of a specific enzymatic defect in the formation of sugar cataracts in laboratory animals, and the blocking of that enzyme's activity, opening new pathways for the prevention of cataracts in humans.

- The synthesizing of new drugs to lower intraocular pressure, inhibit enzyme activity and otherwise provide chemical therapy in glaucoma, cataract, fungal diseases and other ocular conditions.

- The linking of an adenovirus to retinoblastoma—a tumor of the retina—with implications for better management and possible cure of this type of cancer.

- A possible new treatment method for glaucoma, using both a new drug and a new application technique, which may prolong the effects of the drug up to three months.

- Automatic systems for determining visual acuity, producing almost instantaneously all the information that until now has been attainable only through tedious and time-consuming refraction tests.

- The continuing extension and improvement of laser beam techniques and equipment in treatment of detached retina, diabetic retinopathy, glaucoma and sickle cell lesions of the eye.

- The use of ultra-sound waves as a diagnostic tool to reveal and evaluate tumors and other unobservable masses and lesions within the eye.

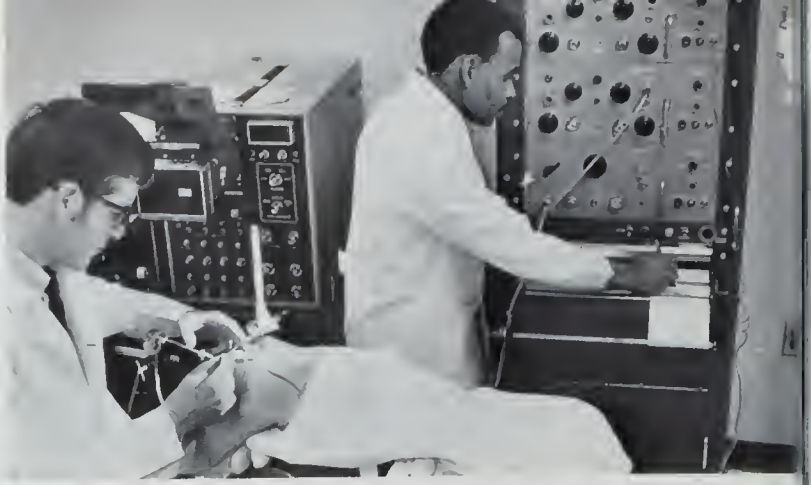
- Continued advances in surgical instrumentation and procedures, such as the development of tiny instruments for operations performed under the microscope (microsurgery) and the use of freezing techniques (cryosurgery).

- Increasing understanding of the visual cells and their surrounding tissues, providing probable evidence of how these cells degenerate, as in many forms of incurable and progressively blinding disease.

Ultra-sound waves, painlessly penetrating the eye, record hidden structural changes due to disease and permit precise localization of tumors and foreign bodies lodged within the eye.
RPB Grantee—New York University

The eye is an arena where thousands of chemical interactions are constantly taking place. Research is demonstrating the role of these activities in the visual process, permitting scientists to develop new compounds of increasing importance in maintaining the delicate chemical balance necessary for normal sight.

RPB Grantee—Mount Sinai Hospital, New York



Outflow of aqueous fluid, an essential ongoing process in maintaining normal pressure within the eye, is assisted through the use of drugs which are under constant development and improvement in the nation's laboratories.

RPB Grantee—Medical College of Virginia

Studying the macula of the eye with the aid of electronic equipment provides the modern ophthalmic scientist with an effective weapon in his efforts to deal with blinding degenerative diseases.

RPB Grantee—Duke University

Digestive enzymes, observed in the cells of the retina's pigmentary layer, are being evaluated for their relationship to the visual function.

RPB Grantee—University of California, San Francisco

The effects of radiation and high pressure oxygen on the lens of the eye are studied in the search for factors involved in cataract formation.

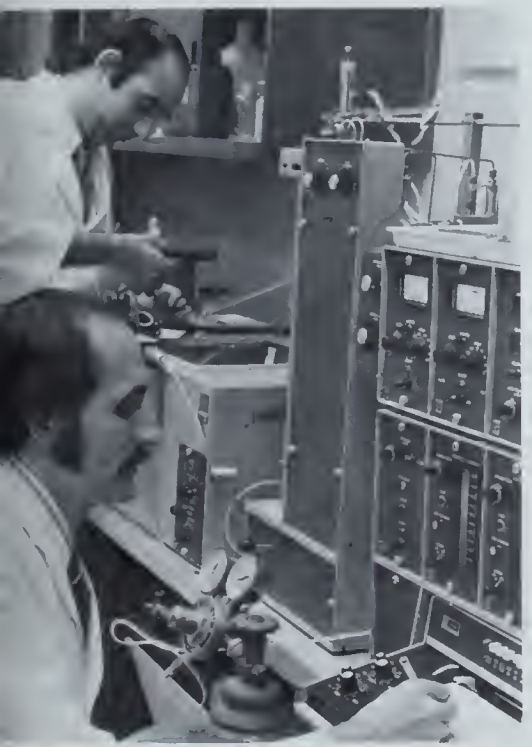
RPB Grantee—University of Maryland

Fundamental questions of immunology, essential to the success of corneal transplants, are being probed through studies of the eyes of highly inbred species of laboratory animals.

RPB Grantee—University of Minnesota

Deviations in vision of a child are recorded by testing machine employing electronically generated patterns which are observed through prisms.

RPB Grantee—Albany Medical College



RPB funds are of special importance to medical schools in securing the services of basic scientists as they broaden the scope of their eye research programs.

RPB Grantee—Yale University

Many species of animals provide insight into the human visual system. Here a fundus examination—similar to those done in humans—is made of the eye of a rhea bird to observe ocular circulation.

RPB Grantee—Albert Einstein College of Medicine

New knowledge of human corneal disease is being obtained by clinical and basic scientists joined in collaborative studies of metabolic disturbances occurring in animals.

RPB Grantee—University of Oregon

THE GROWTH OF EYE RESEARCH CENTERS

Progress in the study of vision has been accomponied by the urgent need to expand laboratory space. Teams of investigators, involving many scientific disciplines, are replocing the part-time research operation of the past. With them come the complex devices of modern technology, creating vast new opportunities for studying the eye—and saving sight. All require more spoce. Even those institutions with ocknowledged leadership in ophthalmic research and training have been faced by the necessity to expond, or seriously limit their research objectives.

Renowned ophthalmological centers such as Johns Hopkins University (the Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute) and Columbia University (the Institute of Ophthalmology of the Presbyterion Hospital) were among the first to call upon RPB for assistance in moving beyond their obsolete quarters. Each now occupies flourishing new facilities as a result of RPB sponsorship and support. At the University of California, Los Angeles, the exponsion of eye research resulted in the construction of the now-famous Jules Stein Eye Institute, named for the Choirman of RPB who, with his wife and family, contributed more thon $2 million in personal funds to the $6 million project. At the University of Louisville, a joint project of RPB and the Kentucky Lions provided an important eye center serving this large populotion orea.

In every case, RPB's Laboratory Construction Program made it possible for the institutions to raise funds quickly and finish construction years sooner than would otherwise be possible. RPB finonced the costs of campoign surveys, professional monogement, ond other odministrative and fund raising expenses reloted to the projects. In all RPB-sponsored building drives, contributions do not come to RPB, but are made directly to the institutions being served.

The famed Jules Stein Eye Institute of the University of California, Los Angeles. Named by the University in honor of RPB's chairman, the Institute houses the world's most modern facilities for eye research and for the training of clinicians and scientists.
RPB Grantee—University of California, Los Angeles

By the end of 1971, RPB had given initial impetus to the construction of a three million dollar regional eye research and treatment center at the Medical College of Wisconsin in Milwaukee, and the first million dollars had been raised. In all, RPB has channeled more than $17 million into the building of modern research facilities that now span the continent. It has provided support for campoigns at Duke University and the University of Pennsylvania, where major eye centers are under construction. The cost of raising laboratory construction funds has omounted to approximately two per cent—all of it absorbed by RPB.

Milwaukee and its populous surrounding region will be served by a modern eye center, shown in architect's rendition, to be built for the Medical College of Wisconsin. Sponsored by RPB through its unique Laboratory Construction Program, the $3 million facility will be the latest among such research centers that now span the country. Below, the Medical College's Eye Department faculty reviews plans for the expansion of their research programs.

RPB Grantee—Medical College of Wisconsin

RPB has channeled more than $17 million into the creation of major eye centers, providing desperately needed laboratory space for research in the prevention of blindness.

At Columbia University, New York, an eight-story RPB-sponsored facility (above) now serves the Institute of Ophthalmology of the Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital.

At the University of Louisville, Kentucky, a regional eye center (upper right) has been constructed as a joint project of RPB and the Kentucky Lions.

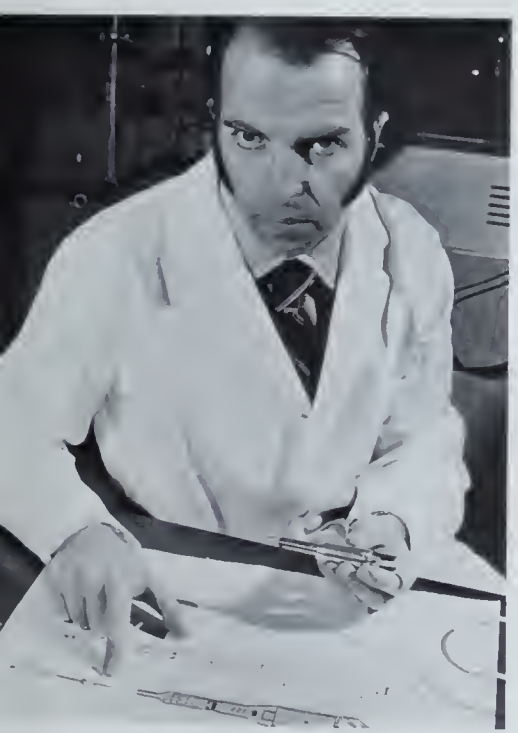
At Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, the first research center to be created through RPB's program has provided modern quarters for the renowned Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute.

All were developed by RPB at a fund raising cost of less than two percent.

RPB AWARDS TO OUTSTANDING INVESTIGATORS

The $25,000 RPB Trustees Award for Outstanding Ophthalmic Achievement was shared in 1971 by two eminent young professors of neurobiology at Harvard University Medical School. They are David H. Hubel, M.D., and Torsten N. Wiesel, M.D., whose 12-year scientific partnership has revolutionized knowledge of how the brain "sees." Their findings have had wide impact in the treatment of strabismus, congenital cataract and other potentially blinding conditions in very young children. The Award was presented by RPB Chairman Dr. Jules Stein (right) at the annual convention of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. Among the highest honors given for medical research, the Award is financed by RPB's Board of Trustees through their personal contributions.

RPB's fourth Eye Research Professorship has been awarded to Robert A. Prendergast, M.D., a brilliant young pathologist at Johns Hopkins University. The RPB Professorship guarantees salary support amounting to $75,000 over a five-year period, and has been a primary factor in attracting the most competent scientists to careers in eye research. Dr. Prendergast, who already has made major contributions to ophthalmic pathology, will devote full time to eye research at the University's famed Wilmer Institute of Ophthalmology. RPB Professors Douglas R. Anderson, M.D. of the University of Miami, Alan M. Laties, M.D. of the University of Pennsylvania, and John E. Dowling, M.D. of Harvard University have won wide recognition as outstanding investigators who are giving important new dimensions to the study of the eye and the preservation of sight.



A special RPB Scholars Program, established under the terms of a $75,000 gift from the Louis B. Mayer Foundation, permits RPB to make a $25,000 one-year grant to a selected scientist each year for pioneering research of unusual promise. Robert Machemer, M.D., of the University of Miami, Florida (left) became the first Research to Prevent Blindness—Louis B. Mayer Scholar in 1971. He is shown with an instrument he has developed for effective surgery of formerly untreatable diseases of the vitreous. When perfected, the device will permit small-incision entry to the center of the globe without damage to other portions of the eye, for cutting and removal by suction of diseased vitreous material—a major cause of blindness from retinal detachment and diabetic retinopathy.

RPB INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH SCHOLARS

By encouraging the pursuit of mutual eye research interests among American scientists and those from other countries, RPB has provided a productive mechanism for worldwide progress in the prevention of blindness. Through the RPB International Research Scholars Program, capable young foreign scientists are provided with transportation from abroad to collaborate for limited periods with their counterparts in American laboratories. Seven additional scientists were appointed to the growing roster of RPB International Scholars in 1971.

(Photos top to bottom)

Alfred Brini, M.D., af the University af Sfrasbaurg, France, has been named an RPB Internafianal Research Schalar, fo visif and wark af Columbia University during 1972. Dr. Brini is well knawn far his wark in fhe pafhalagy and embryalogy af the eye, and his callaborative effarfs will add much ta the praducfivity of research at the University's Institufe af Ophthalmalagy.

RPB Grantee—Calumbia University

Guy Meur, M.D., is deputy chief of the University Hospital Departmenf af Ophfhalmalagy, Brussels, Belgium. Appainfed an RPB Infernafional Research Schalar in 1971, he will bring his wide knawledge of strabismic amblyapia and the psychaphysics af vision fa relafed sfudies at the University af Lauisville, Kenfucky during 1972.

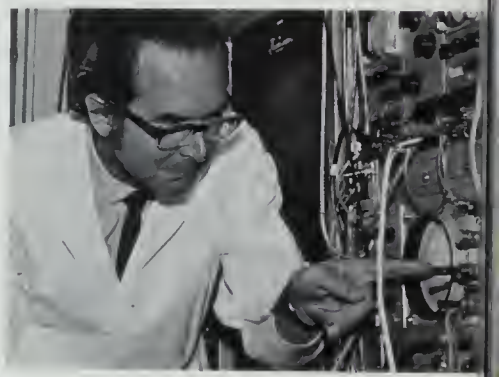
RPB Grantee—University af Lauisville

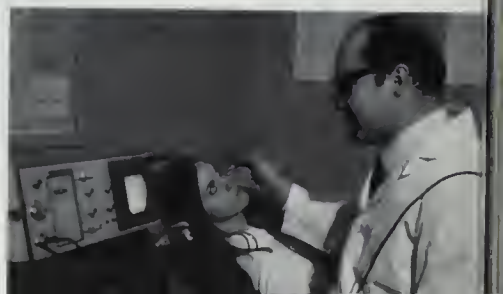
Otta Grusser, M.D., head af the secfian af neurophysialagy af the Department af Physialagy at the Free University af Berlin. During 1971 Dr. Grusser callabarated wifh researchers at fhe University af Miami in studies af the effects of visual deprivatian an the refina, and assisted in the development af the University's neuraphysialagy labaratary.

RPB Grantee—University af Miami

Karl Ossainig, M.D., af the University of Vienna, Austria, is a pianeer in the use of ultrasaund in ophthalmalagy and has designed a machine using ultrasound in the diagnasis af eye prablems. He cantinues ta bring his expertise in this field ta those with similar interests at the University af Iawa.

RPB Grantee—University af Iawa





RPB International Research Scholars	for work at:
Elaine R. Berman, Ph.D. Hadassah Medical School, Israel	University of Oregon Portland
Alfred Brini, M.D. University of Strasbourg, France	Columbia University New York City
Sadi de Buen, M.D. Mexico	New York Medical College New York City
Albert T. Franceschetti, M.D. Geneva, Switzerland	Temple University Philadelphia, Penna.
Masaaki Hayakawa, M.D. Tokyo University, Japan	The Retina Foundation Boston, Mass.
Motokazu Itoi, M.D. Juntendo University, Japan	University of Florida Gainesville, Florida
Guy Meur, M.D. University of Brussels, Belgium	University of Louisville Kentucky

Others previously appointed but at work in 1971:	
Otto J. Grusser, M.D. Free University of Berlin, Germany	University of Miami Florida
Karl Ossoinig, M.D. University of Vienna, Austria	University of Iowa Iowa City

RPB OPHTHALMOLOGICAL ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP PROGRAM

On March 8, 1971, in a ceremony at The White House, President Richard Nixon launched a nationwide RPB membership program which will have an important influence in the saving of sight. The program brings together practicing eye physicians and eye research scientists as RPB Ophthalmological Associates, joined in membership to advance RPB's objectives for the advancement of ophthalmic research and practice. To inaugurate the program, President Nixon presented the first silver membership plaque to Dr. A. Edward Maumenee, Director of the famed Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute at Johns Hopkins University and President of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology.

Invitations to RPB membership have gone out to the nation's eye physicians and to scientists involved in vision research. By the end of 1971 the overwhelming success of the program was assured, with ophthalmologists from 48 states enthusiastically joining the ranks of RPB Ophthalmological Associates. Among them are the most eminent names in science and medicine. Associate membership fees were matched by contributions to RPB from Dr. and Mrs. Jules Stein in the same amount. They are used entirely for eye research.

The distinctive silver plaque that accompanies each membership won an appreciative comment from President Nixon on making the presentation to Dr. Maumenee. "The nation is deeply grateful to you and to your associates in ophthalmology across the country," the President said. "You may well be proud of your personal efforts to save sight and your deep commitment to the advancement of eye research, which this plaque so splendidly symbolizes."

RESEARCH TO PREVENT BLINDNESS, Inc. UNRESTRICTED RESEARCH GRANTS

	1971 Grants	Total Granted Through 1971
*†University of Arkansas	$ 2,500	$ 2,500
Francis I. Proctor Foundation	5,000	60,000
Stanford University	5,000	15,000
University of California, Los Angeles	5,000	60,000
University of California, San Francisco	5,000	60,000
University of the Pacific— Institute of Medical Sciences	5,000	15,000
University of Colorado	5,000	40,000
Yale University	5,000	50,000
Georgetown University		20,000
*George Washington University	2,500	12,500
University of Florida	5,000	50,000
University of Miami	5,000	60,000
University of Chicago	5,000	60,000
Indiana University	5,000	60,000
University of Iowa	5,000	60,000
University of Louisville	5,000	45,000
Tulane University	5,000	50,000
Johns Hopkins University (Wilmer Institute of Ophthalmology)	5,000	60,000
University of Maryland	5,000	15,000
Boston University	5,000	25,000
Harvard University (Massachusetts EEI— Howe Laboratory of Ophthalmology)	5,000	60,000
Retina Foundation	5,000	60,000
*Tufts University	2,500	10,000
Kresge Eye Institute		40,000
University of Michigan	5,000	60,000
University of Minnesota	5,000	60,000
Washington University	5,000	60,000
Columbia University	5,000	60,000
Cornell University		50,000
Eye-Bank for Sight Restoration		10,000
Mt. Sinai Hospital	5,000	35,000
New York University	5,000	60,000
*Union University (Albany Medical College)	2,500	5,000
*Yeshiva University (Albert Einstein College of Medicine)	2,500	22,500
Duke University	5,000	30,000
University of Oregon	5,000	60,000
Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia	5,000	35,000
Temple University—Wills Eye Hospital	5,000	25,000
University of Pennsylvania	5,000	60,000
*Vanderbilt University	2,500	12,500
Baylor University	5,000	45,000
*University of Texas (Southwestern Medical School)	2,500	7,500
Medical College of Virginia	5,000	45,000
University of Washington	5,000	15,000
‡Medical College of Wisconsin	5,000	15,000
*†University of Wisconsin	2,500	2,500
Total	$190,000	$1,765,000

*Recipient of RPB Research Development Grant †New RPB Grantee ‡Formerly Marquette School of Medicine

RPB'S ROLE IN FINANCING EYE RESEARCH

In the first year of RPB's establishment (1960) it went before the Congress of the United States with expert witnesses who testified to the pitiful neglect of eye research in the face of the mammoth problem of blindness. For the first time in history, the Congress allocated funds—$1,000,000—specifically for eye research.

This was the initial step in a program which has attracted to vision research increasingly large sums of money from both private and governmental sources, without the necessity of costly fund raising appeals. It is the policy and primary objective of RPB to direct available national resources into productive research, whether those resources are given to RPB for disbursement or go directly to deserving medical institutions.

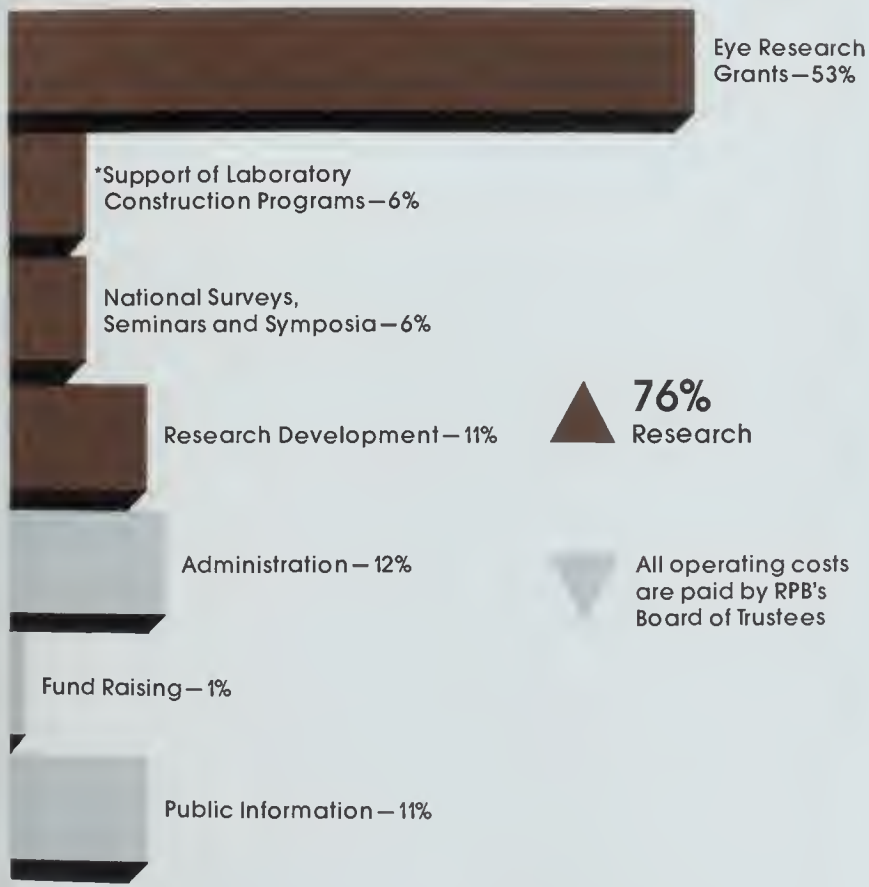
Contributors to RPB are sustaining one of the most effective of all voluntary health organizations without also sustaining large administrative and fund raising costs. RPB's operating expenses are paid from the contributions of its Trustees. Its fund raising costs have remained at less than two percent, while channeling more than $19 million into eye research through its programs for saving sight.

Much of RPB's financial support has come through the generosity of its Board Chairman, Dr. Jules Stein, and his wife. A year-end letter from Dr. and Mrs. Stein to potential contributors brought gifts to RPB amounting to $274,000 in 1971. These were matched dollar for dollar by the Steins, making $548,000 available for sight-saving research through one simple request. All membership fees from RPB Ophthalmological Associates were similarly matched, with the result that every penny contributed to RPB is used entirely for eye research.

Since RPB's first appearance before Congress, it has continuously confronted legislators with information concerning the needs and opportunities for saving sight. Its leadership led to the creation by Congress of a separate National Eye Institute within the National Institutes of Health in 1968, and the beginning of more realistic support of vision research by the Federal government. The appropriation by Congress of a $37,255,500 National Eye Institute budget for Fiscal Year 1972 marked an increase of almost 60% over the obligation for vision research and training before the new Institute was established. This is still inadequate to finance the full-scale attack on blinding diseases which is now possible. It represents only 2½% of the Federal budget for the National Institutes of Health—an indication of the past neglect of vision as a national health problem.

Increased governmental support of eye research continues to be a major objective of RPB's programs, which are designed to do what government cannot do. But of equal importance are those voluntary contributions through which RPB assures the effective use of tax money in the public interest. It is not merely a watchdog, but the goad and the spur that makes effective, efficient and economical eye research possible. It continues to blaze new trails as it projects the most hopeful programs ever undertaken for the preservation of sight.

1960-1971—HOW RPB FUNDS WERE INVESTED



RPB's operating costs are met through contributions from its volunteer Board of Trustees, thus freeing all other donations for programs in support of research. Its extremely low fund raising costs are the result of a highly selective approach to individuals, foundations and corporations.

*Represents expenditures in underwriting research building campaigns whose proceeds, amounting to $13,000,000, were donated directly to the institutions involved, not to RPB.

RPB Budget of Expenditures and/or Commitments—1972

Unrestricted Research Grants and Other Program Expenditures or Commitments:	**Budget**
Unrestricted Research Grants to Medical Schools and Other Institutions	$200,000
International Research Scholars and Visiting Professors Program	60,000
Research Professorship Grants	150,000
Research Development Grants	30,000
Special, Emergency and Research Manpower Grants	50,000
Scientific Seminars and Symposia	50,000
Awards for Outstanding Ophthalmic Achievement	37,500
Research Laboratory Construction Campaign Expenses to provide new facilities at Eye Research Centers	100,000
Program Development	40,000
Public and Professional Information	110,000
	$827,500

Operating Expenditures:	
Staff salaries and consultants' fees	35,000
Accountants' fee	5,500
Office equipment	1,500
General and health insurance	6,500
Pension and retirement plan	12,000
General administration	9,500
Fund raising	12,500
Contingencies	1,000
Total Operating Expenditures	$ 83,500
Total Planned Expenditures and Commitments	$911,000

Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc. Statement of Financial Position — December 31, 1971

Assets:		
Cash:		
Checking accounts		$ 16,833
Interest-bearing accaunts		60,597
investments at cast:		
MCA inc. comman stock- 44,342 shares (quoted market—$1,186,149) (Nate 2)	$1,343,943	
U. S. Government securities (quated market—$985,590)	974,353	
Corporate bands (quated market—$456,756)	520,415	
Other securities (quated market—$65,313)	72,313	
Bank certificates of deposit	300,000	
	3,211,024	
Less—Reserve to reduce investments to quoted market	217,216	2,993,808
Interest and dividends receivable and other assets		34,651
		3,105,889
Liabilities:		
Accaunts payable and accrued expenses	13,322	
Professorship grants	105,000	118,322
Net assets		$2,987,567
Fund balance:		
General fund		2,939,311
William and Mary Greve Memarial Endowment Fund (Note 4)		48,256
Total fund balance		$2,987,567

Statement of Operations

	Year ended December 31 1971	1970
Income:		
Donations:		
Securities, at market value an date of gift	$ 439,395	$ 406,167
Cash	269,029	215,232
Ophthalmological Associate Memberships	112,350	
Rayalties and other	1,871	557
	822,645	621,956
Interest and dividends	146,457	136,083
Unexpended professarship grant	15,014	19,631
Gain on sale of securities	887	843
Total income	985,003	778,513
Program grants and expenditures:		
Research grants to medical schoals and other institutions	200,350	183,306
Public information	75,051	57,416
Scientific surveys, seminars and symposia	10,256	11,136
Louis B. Mayer Scholars Award	25,000	
Program development to stimulate laboratory expansion programs and the intensification of aphthalmological research activities	37,421	37,027
Scientific achievement awards program	37,247	
Research manpawer awards		1,984
Cost of raising funds for new eye research buildings (Note 1)	72,677	6,453
Ophthalmological research professarships	75,000	
	533,002	297,322
Expenses:		
Administration	60,019	60,719
Fund raising	16,855	5,762
	76,874	66,481
Decrease in reserve ta reduce investments to quoted market	(101,832)	(166,335)
Tatal deductians	508,044	197,468
Increase in fund balance	476,959	581,045
Fund balance at beginning of year	2,510,608	1,929,563
Fund balance at end af year	$2,987,567	$2,510,608

Notes to Financial Statements—December 31, 1971

Note 1: In oddition to its other programs, Reseorch to Prevent Blindness, Inc. makes it possible to build mojor eye reseorch focilities by sponsoring construction campaigns for which it poys all fund raising costs. In the past this progrom hos made possible the construction of new eye research buildings at Johns Hopkins University, the University of Colifornia, Los Angeles, the University of Louisville and Columbia-Presbyterian Medicol Center, and provided essential impetus to another at Duke University.

During 1971 particular emphasis was placed on a building fund effort in conjunction with the Medical College of Wisconsin. At December 31, 1971 funds raised os a result of thot project, which are not included in the accompanying finoncial statements, ore represented by the following: Cash in banks—$24,791; Securities—$52,OOO; Pledges receivable—$581,1OO; Total contributions and pledges—$657,891.

Fund roising expenses of $72,677 incurred in connection with the continuing operations of RPB's laborotory construction program are reflected in the accomponying financial statements.

Note 2: Substantially oll of the MCA Inc. common stock held by Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc. can be transferred or hypothecoted only if registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or as is otherwise provided by law.

Note 3: Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc. hos a trusteed pension plan covering all active employees who have completed one year of service. The total pension expense for the year was $1O,21O (197O—$1O,784) which includes amortization of past service cost over a period of 1O years. The plon has been approved by the Internal Revenue Service.

Note 4: On October 31, 197O, the William and Mary Greve Foundation Trust wos dissolved and the trust's assets having o then current market value of $48,256 were transferred to Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc. Under the terms of the decree the principal balance must be permanently mointained.

Opinion of Independent Accountants

To the Board of Trustees of
Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc.

In our opinion, the accompanying stotement of financial position and the reloted statement of operations present fairly the financial position of Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc. at December 31, 1971 and its income and expenses for the two years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on o consistent basis. Our examinations of these statements were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing stondards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances, including confirmation of the cash and securities owned at December 31, 1971 by correspondence with the depositaries. It was impracticable for us to extend our examination of donations received beyond accounting for amounts so recorded.

Price Waterhouse & Co.

March 3O, 1972
New York, N.Y.

RPB Chairman Dr. Jules Stein was elected to honorary membership in the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology at that organization's 1971 annual meeting, in recognition of his important achievements in advancing the science of ophthalmology.

A special resolution citing Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc. for its "unique and imaginative support to ophthalmic research for more than a decade" was voted unanimously by the Association of University Professors of Ophthalmology (AUPO) at its 1971 meeting. RPB has worked closely with the AUPO to promote the scientific objectives of this distinguished group, whose members direct and conduct ophthalmic research and training in the nation's medical schools.

RPB's Scientific Advisory Panel has added to its membership the Director of the new National Eye Institute, Dr. Carl Kupfer. Dr. Kupfer joins a group of distinguished scientists and educators who provide RPB with expert guidance in the planning and execution of its programs.

The Board of Trustees has appointed Mr. David F. Weeks to the position of Executive Vice President. Mr. Weeks has served RPB as Executive Director since 1961.

RPB President James S. Adams (right) observing electronic equipment at the eye research laboratories of New York University Medical Center with Dr. Goodwin M. Breinin, Professor and Chairman of that institution's Department of Ophthalmology. This complex of apparatus permits the study of visual pigments in the living human eye.

RPB Grantee—New York University

Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc.
598 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Jules C. Stein
Chairman

Progress in eye research depends upon the continuity of human activity and interest. Each generation provides movement in the continuing process of man's development. Those who have gone before us thus become a living element in today's achievements. Much of the research described in this report is made possible through Bequests and Memorial Gifts to Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc.

Bequests to RPB are especially welcome as a means of assuring the continuity and stability of our eye research programs.

The proper form for such bequest is:
"I give **and bequeath** to Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc. of 598 Madison Avenue, New York City, a membership corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, for its corporate purposes, the sum of
. . . . . dollars."

Memorial gifts

Gifts may be made to Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc. in any amount and will be acknowledged with dignity. An appropriate Memorial Card is sent in behalf of the giver to the family of the deceased. The donor receives a Thank You card of similar design.

R P B

Your contribution to Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc. is tax deductible

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"...the most hopeful program ever undertaken for the preservation of sight."

—RPB Annual Report

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